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Forum Sponsored by A.F.L. Adopts Sweeping Post-War Program for Top Employment and Lasting World Peace

(A.F.L. News Service)

At a significant Post-War Forum which attracted nation-wide attention, the American Federation of Labor adopted a far-reaching program for the establishment of lasting world peace and the development of economic prosperity and security in America. The A.F.L. News Service provided the following general summary of the sessions:

More than 500 representatives of A.F.L. unions from every part of the country united in support of a crystal-clear plan for safeguarding the peace which will follow the victory of the United Nations in this war through an international organization armed with police powers and supplemented by international agencies to adjudicate disputes among nations, to raise world labor standards, to deal with international economic and financial problems and to promote health and education.

In the Domestic Field

At the same time, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for utmost co-operation of labor, industry, agriculture and the Government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion process, to strengthen the nation's social security system, to give workers, farmers and employers a greater voice in the determination of practical post-war policies and to extend every assistance to demobilized soldiers and war workers in obtaining well-paid jobs when the war ends.

Leaders from many walks of life participated in the discussions at the forum and presented their views to the labor delegates.

Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, disclosed that both major parties in Congress will be asked to unite in the formation of a strong foreign policy for the United States which will seek to avoid the "unhappy mistakes of the past" and to carry out the letter and spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

He urged that all nations of the world join in an international organization, that they pledge themselves not to use force except by agreement of the

world organization, and that each nation share responsibility of maintaining armed forces sufficient to suppress future outbreaks of war or aggression. He insisted that the United States would not permit the use of its armed forces to support in presently occupied countries "any group or any government contrary to the will of the people."

McNutt Reports on Manpower

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, reported to the conference that the manpower situation in America now is "relatively good." He said the vast majority of war plants have been supplied with all the workers they need and emphasized the need of keeping them full.

William Green, A.F.L. president, discussed international and domestic aspects of post-war problems in two addresses and stressed the desirability of united and voluntary action by all groups in American life for the winning of the peace, as well as the war. He declared that the forum had helped to stimulate earnest consideration of post-war problems by the American people and to influence their thinking along constructive lines. His conclusion that the meeting had been one of the most successful ever held by the A.F.L. was shared by all present.

Labor Supports Free Enterprise

George Meany, A.F.L. secretary-treasurer, pointed out that labor supports the kind of free enterprise which is of service to the country and not the monopolistic ambitions of greedy reactionaries. Other speakers, including the top representatives of organized business, took heed of this warning and renounced any allegiance to the shameful failures of unbridled capitalism in the past to provide an economy of plenty for the American people as a whole.

Among the business and industry representatives who addressed the forum were Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who spoke by radio from the West Coast; Robert Gaylord, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who urged patience in the transition period from war to peace when there may not be

enough jobs to go around; and Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, who told of industry's responsibility for conquering post-war "Public Enemy No. 1—unemployment."

Representatives of Agriculture

Speakers for agriculture included James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union, who expressed a keen desire to work with organized labor for the attainment of the common objectives of the farmers and workers of this country; and Murray D. Lincoln, who heads the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., is secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau.

Voll, A.F.L. vice-president, who serves as the A.F.L. Post-War Committee and also provided at the opening and closing sessions of the forum, sounded a note of warning against unilateral action by any nation, and particularly Soviet Russia, in territorial disputes growing out of Allied victories. His concern was shared by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who delivered a stirring appeal for justice to Poland in the settlement of territorial claims.

Other Distinguished Speakers

Other distinguished labor speakers included Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; Milton J. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers; Robert J. Watt, A.F.L. international representative, and Marion Hedges, research director for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Noted educators who took part in the forum included Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Prof. John Childs of Columbia; Prof. J. R. Condliffe, Yale; Prof. Alvin Hansen, Harvard; Prof. Sumner Slichter, Harvard; George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, and Dr. George S. Counts, of Columbia, who is vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers.

TWO MORE EMPLOYER GROUPS JOIN OPPOSITION TO INITIATIVE PETITION

(From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor)

That the responsible employers of California are opposed to any move that would interfere with the home front's present united effort to back the fighting fronts was encouragingly and emphatically demonstrated in the action taken by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Employers' Council in following the lead of the State Chamber of Commerce, which categorically opposed the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association's move to split the people of California over its petition misleadingly entitled, "The Right of Employment."

This action was predicted by the California State Federation of Labor some time ago, and Secretary Haggerty has already acknowledged through the public press his appreciation of the sound judgment manifested by the employer organizations. Many other

business and management groups are expected to add their voices to the growing tide of patriotic indignation against a measure which would turn the home front into a free-for-all.

Disapproval by Press and Bar

Speaking out with the same force and clearness, leading papers throughout the State have appealed to the citizens not to sign these petitions. Nothing more gratifying could have occurred to make the record even more impressive that the country's needs are being placed above narrow and selfish interests.

A number of outstanding and influential attorneys representing employer organizations have also committed themselves as being strongly in opposition to the anti-victory petition from the "Southland." Before the campaign to collect signatures is over, the

array of the forces opposed to the petition will be sufficiently impressive to discredit it in the eyes of every mature, reasoning and responsible citizen of California.

A Two-Edged Sword

On several occasions the Federation has pointed out that the petition would injure the employers of the State as well as the unions, and result in such chaos that no one would benefit from it, least of all our war effort. This now seems to be the accepted law.

Ordinarily it could be reasonably assumed that with such authoritative opinion having been expressed against this measure, its sponsors would be influenced to reconsider their position and desist from their efforts to cause turmoil and disruption. But it

(Continued on Page Two)

You Are Registered! Now, Vote in May 16 Primary Election

40 Nations Represented At Conference of I.L.O.

Only brief reports have been carried during the week in the daily press from the sessions of the International Labor Organization Conference now being held in Philadelphia, and at which some forty nations are represented.

One of the more or less "sensational" features reported upon was the attempt made by the fiery Mexican delegate, Toledano, to prevent seating of the Argentinian group, in particular its labor representative, because of the lack of a constitutional-democratic government in Argentina. In this attempt Toledano failed to secure the support of the labor delegates from the United States and Britain. Robert Watt, the labor delegate from the United States, was reported as stating that he was doubtful of the tendency, viewed from Toledano's standpoint, of some other South American governments, and could see no reason for showing discrimination against the Argentinian delegate on that score. It was considered doubtful that the Conference as a whole would support Toledano's views.

Proposal from Australia

On Monday, Delegate Watt called for action on economic policies without discussion of political and social problems.

"We of this Conference, Watt said, "are charged with the responsibility of removing the economic obstacles on the way to peace. It is not our responsibility to charge against political obstacles. Our assignment is economic. Our equipment must be economic. Our efforts must be economic."

Watt said he strongly opposed a suggestion that a labor body of government representatives be formed to consider employment on an international basis. He referred to a suggestion by J. A. Beasley, Australian government delegate, that an international labor committee be created to make decisions which would be binding on member nations.

For an Employment Agreement

Beasley, Australian Minister of Supply and Shipping, suggested that an alternative to forming such a committee would be the dissolution of I.L.O. and its re-creation as a fully-powered inter-governmental body. He urged that the Allied Nations, associate nations and others who desired to participate form such a committee to obtain an international employment agreement at the earliest possible moment.

Secretary Perkins Quoted

Secretary of Labor Perkins approved "by inference" a news story from Philadelphia on Tuesday stated, a suggestion by the Moscow newspaper *Izvestia* that the International Labor Organization become an instrumentality of the United Nations, thus clearing the way for Soviet participation.

"Indeed, the President of the United States has

already expressed his expectation that the I.L.O. will become affiliated with the permanent organization of the United Nations when such a body is established," Secretary Perkins was quoted as saying in a prepared statement after news stories of *Izvestia's* editorial reached the I.L.O. conference.

"The I.L.O.," she added, "is an effective instrument of the formulation of the policy of the labor and social objectives of the United Nations."

A Moscow View

Izvestia termed the I.L.O. "bankrupt," and proposed that it break its ties with the League of Nations and reorganize on more democratic lines, with worker, government and employer representatives having equal votes. Under the present set-up governments have two votes and labor and employer groups one vote each.

Secretary Perkins, who is a government representative at the present conference, said *Izvestia* "is mistaken in its information if it believes the I.L.O. is 'bankrupt.'"

Oppose Initiative Petition

(Continued from Page One)

would be a gross mistake to place much reliance on the belief that judgment can exert any influence upon the backers of the petition.

The Federation would like to be proved wrong in this respect and would prefer to believe that Mr. Shoup's defiant response to the action taken by the State Chamber of Commerce was unthinking, and made in the flush of battle. The Federation would also like to believe that after more deliberation, Mr. Shoup and his colleagues will realize that public opinion is against them and that nothing will be lost and everything gained if they make that opinion unanimous by withdrawing their petitions.

In view of the bleak prospects which the petition faces in getting qualified, and the still greater odds it would face at the coming election, if by some freakish coincidence it should happen to obtain enough signatures, why cannot Mr. Shoup and his associates show an element of constructive thinking and sportsmanship by calling off their paid signature collectors?

A Remedy at Hand

Although the Federation is very skeptical regarding the chances of Mr. Shoup doing any of these normal and constructive things, there is one way that might yet bring such a miracle about—and the Federation hopes that this method will be exhausted: every employer group and all other organizations should take immediate action to line up with the State Chamber of Commerce in rejecting this petition. If judgment will not do it, then the pressure of overwhelming public opinion may convince the stalwarts of fratricidal war from Los Angeles.

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Advises Unions Regarding Labor Board Form Letter

The State Federation of Labor office reports that its attention has been called to a misleading form letter being used by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board in denying wage increases and designed to cover up another vicious side of the wage bracket racket. Reference is made to form X-4 of the Tenth Regional Board. This letter contains the following paragraphs:

"Except in rare and unusual cases in which the critical needs of war production require the setting of a wage at some point above the minimum of the going wage bracket, the minimum of the going rates within the brackets will be the point beyond which adjustments may not be made.

"The information in your application does not justify an increase since the wages in your plant are within the wage rate brackets established by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board."

Misleading in Effect

The Federation points out that unions receiving this letter are led to believe wage brackets have been established for their industry in their area and are surprised that they have never heard of the existence of such brackets. Recent investigation, it is further stated, has shown that such letters have been sent out in many cases where the procedure outlined by the National War Labor Board for the setting of wage brackets has not been followed, and that this investigation reveals frequently the wage analysts of the Tenth Regional Board decide that brackets should be applied to a particular case, and upon finding that brackets have not been set they proceed to invent brackets of their own. Taking one of the brackets which have been established for what the analysts believe to be similar industries or occupations in other communities they arbitrarily reduce it by some percentage invented on the spur of the moment. This then becomes the bracket upon which the union's case is decided.

Suggestion Offered

The State Federation of Labor suggests that whenever member unions receive one of these X-4 letters, containing the above paragraph, that they take immediate steps to ascertain why their case has been turned down. If, upon inquiry, it should turn out that such "synthetic" wage brackets were used, emphatic protest and appeal should be made.

The Federation emphasizes that brackets devised in such a manner are not in accord with instructions issued by the National War Labor Board and therefore are illegal, non-binding and unenforceable. In the meantime, the Federation is taking steps to see that this form letter be discontinued and that unions be given specific information as to why their cases are turned down.

48-Hour Week Ordered

As a result of decreasing production in the cotton textile industry, the War Manpower Commission has ordered the industry placed on a 48-hour week, beginning May 14, hoping thereby to achieve an output of 11,000,700,000 yards of fabric, which it is estimated domestic users will need this year. This represents more than \$1,000,000,000 yards over last year's manufactures.

Chairman McNutt of the W.M.C. said that the order was signed at the request of both labor and industry. Many mills, he pointed out, already are on the 48-hour week, especially in congested labor areas, and possibly three-fourths of the industry employs the longer week in particular "bottle-neck" departments.

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Labor Council Gives Official Approval to Proposal For Direct Election of Local Board of Education

The San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting last Friday evening, went on record in favor of the proposal to amend the city charter so as to provide for election of members of the Board of Education by direct vote of the people.

At present the members of that body are appointed by the Mayor subject to confirmation by the voters. This method has been subjected to criticism since it was originally adopted, and was emphasized in the election last November, when the Mayor's appointee was refused confirmation by the voters.

For Submission in November

A proposal is pending before the Board of Supervisors that a charter amendment providing for election of members of the Board of Education be placed on the November election ballot by the Supervisors. The Labor Council, therefore, has gone on record in favor of submission of the amendment to the voters and for its adoption at the election. The action was taken following a hearing and recommendation on the matter by a joint meeting of the law and legislative committees of the Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council. Text of the charter amendment indorsed by the Labor Council last week, and referred to in its minutes on page 10 of this issue, is as follows:

Text of Proposal

"Section 134. All of the public schools of the school district of the city and county shall be under the control and management of a board of education composed of seven commissioners, who shall be elected by the voters of the city and county as in this section provided, and who shall be subject to recall, and to suspensions and removal in the same manner as other elective officers, as provided by this charter. The term of each member shall be five years, commencing on the 8th day of January following his or her election, provided that each such five-year term shall begin at the expiration of the respective terms of members as existing at the time this amendment shall go into effect. The compensation of each member shall be Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) per day when the board is in session, and Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per day while engaged in committee work under the direction of the board, provided that the total amount for such session and committee work for the whole

board shall not exceed Six Thousand Dollars (\$6,000) for any fiscal year, and that only those actually attending a session or doing such committee work shall be entitled to compensation therefor.

Nomination of Candidates

"Nominations for members of the board of education shall be made in the same manner as nominations for elective city and county officers are made, in each year prior to the expiration of the respective term or terms of members of the board. So far as nominations for members of the board are concerned, the reference, in section 175 of this charter, to general municipal elections in November shall be deemed to include general gubernatorial elections and general presidential elections. Members of the board of education shall be elected by the voters of the city and county at the general municipal election or at the time of the general gubernatorial election or the general presidential election, as the case may be, held in the year prior to the expiration of the respective term or terms of said members, the elected nominee or nominees to serve as a member or members, respectively, of said board for the regular term or terms commencing on the 8th day of January in the succeeding year.

Filling of Vacancies

"The form of ballot shall be as provided in section 184 of this charter. Vacancies occurring on said board shall be filled by the mayor, every such appointee to serve until the next general municipal election or the time of the next general gubernatorial election or general presidential election, as the case may be, at which election or time, a member of said board shall be elected by the voters of the city and county to serve for the unexpired term; provided, however, that as to a vacancy occurring less than thirty-five days before the time of any such general election, such appointee shall serve as a member of the board until the general municipal election or the time of the general gubernatorial election or the general presidential election, as the case may be, in the succeeding year, whereupon a member of said board shall be elected by the voters of the city and county for the unexpired term.

"All provisions in this charter in conflict with this section are hereby repealed."

Wins Premium Pay for Night Work

Payment of night-shift premiums on rotating shifts approved by the National War Labor Board in its decision in the Globe Steel Tubes Company case is of foremost importance to all workers in the steel industry and to the wage earners of the nation, President Green of the American Federation of Labor points out.

The case, brought before the Board by the Steel Workers' Union of the A.F.L., sets a firm precedent for the steel industry in which premium pay for night work on rotating shifts has been heretofore denied and for other industries which maintain continuous operations.

Loss of sawsmiths, of whom there are only about 150 in the country, is one of the reasons why production of power-driven saw blades for cutting logs, pulpwood and cordwood cannot be increased, W.P.B. reports. Members of the Power-Driven Saw Blade Industry Advisory Committee said at their recent meeting that manpower shortages have curtailed production by 5 per cent a month in recent months.

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I.L.G.W.U. ACTIVITIES

A recent check-up by its union's educational department shows that 24 locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union now have their own credit unions. These range from locals with over 30,000 members, such as Locals 89 and 22 in New York City, to the Joint Board in Dallas, Tex. The same report shows that 34 locals in addition to the nation-wide fortnightly official organ, *Justice*, have their own journals; fifty-five locals run their own libraries, some of these having 2000 to 3000 books in four languages, and these are supplemented by deposit collections made available by the public libraries.

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Carpenters Waive Fee on Servicemen's Initiation

The American Federation of Labor has been notified that the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has directed all local unions of that organization to admit into membership without payment of an initiation fee any properly qualified serviceman honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States.

This is the second large affiliate of the A.F.L. to take such action within recent weeks. The other was the International Association of Machinists. A.F.L. President William Green has called upon all affiliated unions to follow their example.

The only condition made by the Carpenters' union was that application by servicemen for membership in the union must be made within one year of the date of discharge from the armed forces.

The union's executive board also established a uniform rule under which the international union, instead of the local unions, will assume responsibility for keeping the 75,000 members of the organization now in the armed forces in continued good standing as union members. This action was made retroactive to July 1, 1943.

In addition the executive board decided that the international union will make itself responsible for the payment of death and disability benefits for its members in the armed forces. This involves a considerable contingent liability, because if casualties among these members run as high as 10 per cent by the end of the war payments by the Brotherhood in death and disability benefits would exceed two million dollars.

Green on New W.P.B. Council

William Green has been appointed to represent the American Federation of Labor on a nine-man Advisory Council named by W.P.B. Chairman Donald M. Nelson to advise the Government in basic policies with regard to the reconversion program.

"We are going to operate this readjustment and reconversion program in a 'gold-fish bowl' so far as the public is concerned," Nelson said.

Among reconversion problems which Nelson said should be solved before the war production program is seriously cut back are the timing of re-entry of companies into civilian production, policies regarding new companies entering established fields, and the allotment of materials for civilian production.

Indorse Havenner for Congress

Announcement is made that the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council gave a unanimous indorsement to the candidacy of Frank R. Havenner for Congressman from the Fourth (San Francisco) district.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1944

On Putting Over Fast Ones

Representative Sol Bloom of New York is ballyhooing for a proposal under which the coming national conventions of the major political parties would recommend that treaty "agreements" be adopted by a majority vote of both houses of Congress. The Constitution provides that "treaties" be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate only.

Adoption of his idea, Bloom explains, would morally bind members of the next Congress to consider as an "agreement" rather than a "treaty" the peace plan which it is presumed will come up for ratification at the war's end. There is no explanation, in the press reports on the matter, as to how he arrives at the apparent conclusion that the action of a political convention can "morally" bind anyone to violate the Constitution of the United States.

It is not intended here to discuss the merits of the proposal offered by the New York Representative, no matter in what guise it is presented. In passing, though, the individual opinion is expressed that the idea should not be allowed to reach first base. For one reason, there has been sufficient experience with the prevailing House gag-rule method of adopting anti-labor and other legislation to warrant that the people stop, look and listen before turning it loose on foreign affairs.

What is of greater importance at the moment is the growing tendency on the part of legislators and statesmen, of varying degrees of conscience, to avoid the constitutional barriers. "The end justifies the means" is being accepted in some quarters as the road to the land of milk and honey, little realizing that it leads to dictatorship and the attendant army of little dictators necessary for its perpetuation.

The people know, or at least have the opportunity of knowing, their rights under the Constitution of the United States. Take away that protection piecemeal, by subterfuge or otherwise, and they are left to the mercies of those in power. There is an orderly way of amending the Constitution on any matter deemed desirable. It is a slow process, and rightfully so—though exasperating when "our side" is affected—but it is a safeguard to the rights of everyone, especially the minority, in which group labor often finds itself. A slow process prevails, also, in amending the constitution and laws of any well conducted labor organization. How many would have it otherwise? The members of a union demand written declarations of their rights and duties in the organization, and give short shrift to those who attempt to evade the declarations once they have been made. So must it be in the case of the national constitution.

It is only a few steps from nullifying the Constitution of the United States through evasion of its plain language in reference to treaties, to that of nullifying it through "agreements" as pertaining to internal affairs. A treaty by any other name smells—but not like a rose.

If the nation must be forced to choose between a

so-called "recalcitrant" or "willful" minority and the rough-shod methods of a dominant and often self-seeking and propaganda-inspired majority, the former would seem preferable until the two groups can be numerically reversed, in a legal manner, and not through "agreement" or interpretation.

"Pressure Groups"

(From the "American Federationist")

It is unfortunate that, in planning for reconversion to peacetime production, the report of the advisor to the Administration designated employers and workers' organizations as "pressure groups." By a pressure group is usually meant an organization that seeks its ends by organized force. This misunderstanding has been transferred to the Administrator of Surplus Property, who told the House Committee on Postwar Problems that he anticipated his greatest difficulties from the "pressure groups" of employers and workers!

The fear of the Surplus Property Administrator grows out of his failure to understand that his functions are to be performed in accord with democratic institutions, to understand that the decisions for which he has been made responsible will affect our economy for decades to come, and to realize that this nation is determined to achieve full employment—a goal that requires understanding and co-operation by all groups concerned. An administrator is not a bureaucratic dictator who makes decisions affecting other people without consulting with them and giving them full opportunity to understand. The wise administrator would safeguard his policies and decisions by associating with himself representatives of the groups and interests involved, so that policies would be based upon integrated well-being of all, and the groups knowing the basis of politics would help to put them into effect.

No single administrator can have within his own experience the information and the wisdom necessary to make the best disposition of all surplus property. Where can he turn for the practical information to discharge his responsibilities except to those groups that carry on industries—organized management and labor? Who will know better the consequence to employment and to low-cost production of retaining for industry or making other disposition of the new modern facilities which the government built to expand war production?

Organizations of employers and workers, when denied participation in decisions and policies that clearly concern them, must resort to pressure tactics to protect their interests and welfare, but responsibility must rest upon the official or agency that forces them on the defensive. They are organized primarily for constructive purposes to enable functional groups to operate effectively in production and to promote the welfare of numerically large groups.

TWO-THIRDS OF UNION IN SERVICE

From the New York Headwear Clerks' Union, Local 90, United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, more than 65 per cent of the members, but mostly Jews, have gone into the armed services. Many of them have been decorated for heroism in virtually every service.

INTEREST IN VICTORY GARDENS

Interest is mounting throughout the state in the Victory garden and home food production campaign, according to reports received by R. B. Easson, Agricultural Extension Service, Berkeley. Seed companies and nurserymen have reported increased sales of seeds and transplants over their spring sales of 1943, and 1943 Victory gardeners are planning to grow more this year. Easson calls attention to the many vacant lots in residential neighborhoods as possible locations for more home gardens.

"It is less difficult to bear misfortunes than to remain uncorrupted by pleasure."—*Tacitus*.

N. Y. Newspaper Praises Post-War Plan of A.F.L.

(Reprinted below is an editorial published in the New York "Herald-Tribune" on the recent Post-War Forum sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.)

"The recent forum on post-war problems conducted by the American Federation of Labor illustrated one of the constructive steps which organized labor in this country can take to insure the development of sound political and economic thinking, not only among its own members but in the nation at large. And the recommendations brought forward by the Federation's committee on post-war reconstruction formed a valuable crystallization of much of the nation's best thought on the subject, drawing strength from the practical evolution of ideas of world order during the tragic period of war. Under Matthew Woll's chairmanship, with the aid of such experts as Dr. James T. Shotwell, A.F.L. thinking has been turned toward the future with vigor and courage.

Elaborated with Care

"There is much that might be said about the details of the Federation's program, which has clearly been elaborated with care by specialists in the subject and phrased in terms which have a universal appeal. But the most encouraging feature of the document is the fact that a great American labor organization proposes, in words that admit of no equivocation, American participation in the maintenance of peace as a matter of national interest and of labor's interest. War, states the program, is the enemy; 'the conflicts of today have proved that we can no longer rely on our favored geographical position to maintain our national safety.' 'Rivalry for power,' inherent in any effort 'to make ourselves secure through a program of national expansion and militarism,' is not the weapon with which to oppose war; 'we believe, therefore, it is imperative that the United States do its full part to help develop a general system of mutual security.'

A Continuing Responsibility

"There is no parochialism in this; no narrow class interest. It is a recognition by an important segment of labor that labor as a whole and the country as a whole have a continuing responsibility outside the limits of economic groups and national boundaries to work in the common interest; to strive for the attainment of a free world in which a free economy may function. To foster this enlightened point of view among the country's workers—who are also the country's fighters its voters—represents a fine sense of the obligations which labor leadership owes to the community."

[An outline of the post-war program submitted by the A.F.L. was given in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION, and further information on the views expressed by various speakers at the Forum appears on another page of this week's issue. Lewis Haney Professor of Economics at New York University and who contributes a daily column to the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin* in two or three articles last week also commended the A.F.L. program though was critical of it in some particulars and the use therein of certain words and phrases.]

PRICE OF BOOK MATCHES

Book matches have specific ceiling prices, as follows: For a carton of fifty books, the highest price one may be charged is 14 cents per carton. (In a chain store and super-market, the price is 13 cents, or two for a quarter.) For handi-packs of fifteen books, the ceiling price is 5 cents; and in smaller sales book matches must sell two for a penny (and three for a penny in chain stores and super-markets). Retailers who, in March 1942 gave away book matches to purchasers of tobacco products must continue to do so now. The same is true of sales made through vending machines.

President Green Demands Continuation of Price Control Act

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor last week appeared before the Senate committee on banking and made a presentation on behalf and in support of a renewal of the Price Control Act. Due to the fact that a determined drive is being made to weaken the effectiveness of the Office of Price Administration (O.P.A.), as well as to limit its field of operations, the argument made by President Green to the Senate committee should prove of great interest to those who may not be fully acquainted with union labor's stand and its determined campaign on the subject. The major portion of his argument follows.]

THE Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, which authorizes wartime control of prices expires on June 30 of this year. Consideration by Congress of the future of price control and rationing comes at the decisive hour of the war. We are on the eve. Fateful military developments in the weeks and months to come will overshadow even the most acute issues of domestic policy. The decisions made by Congress now will have to serve the nation to steer its course through the ebb and tide of economic developments not only to the day of victory, but also beyond. * * *

Duration of Price Control

"S. 1764 and its companion bill, H. R. 4376, propose the extension of the Price Control Act for one year only. In the judgment of labor, a legislative enactment which contemplates termination of price control in such a short time is extremely dangerous. The record of past experience after every war in which this nation has been engaged, among which our experience after the last war is especially dramatic, proves conclusively that the real inflationary crisis is most likely to come some time in the course of two years after the cessation of hostilities. The two years immediately following the war constitute the danger zone of the future. Maintenance of economic stability, based on price stability in those two years will decide whether we maintain stable economic expansion or head for headlong economic collapse.

[President Green here stated he did not come before the committee to prophesy as to when the war will end or as to how long it would require to restore price economy to a peacetime basis; that there were some optimists who stated that it could be accomplished in two years after demobilization, while there were pessimists expressing the belief a decade would be required. It was his opinion the answer would fall somewhere between these two extremes. He then continued:]

"One thing is clear, however, that it is utterly impossible to achieve price stability by July 1945 or one year after the expiration of the present statute.

Protection Given Farmers

"It seems to me that Congress has recognized this and acted wisely in its enactment of October 2, 1942, which was designed to protect the prices of basic farm crops against post-war collapse. Congress has extended the operation of this provision until the expiration of the two-year period, beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution declares that hostilities in the present war have terminated.

"The intent of Congress in this provision was to protect the farmers against a price disaster immediately after the war by assuring price stability during two years of readjustment immediately following the end of the war. Congress would be wise in giving similar protection to consumers against post-war inflation by extending the Act in the same way for a two-year period and continuing price control on the same terms.

"The danger of wartime inflation which the Emergency Price Control Act is helping to hold in check is overshadowed by an even greater danger of a run-

away inflation after the war. After the last war, price inflation ran its course in a little less than two years after the Armistice. But there were no effective price controls then and prices raced upward unchecked with speed exceeded only by the rapidity of the price collapse that followed. * * *

"From the summer of 1914 to November 1918 the cost-of-living index rose at the rate of 14 points per year. The rate of rise in the cost of living between November 1918 and June 1920 more than doubled to an annual average of 31 points per year. It was after the armistice that we needed price control most. While before the armistice the price of sugar, for example, went up from 5 cents a pound to 11 cents a pound, after the armistice it rose to as high as 27 cents a pound.

After World War I

"When, after the last war, butter went to 78 cents a pound and eggs to more than 90 cents a dozen, workers were forced to live without butter or eggs. When petroleum went from 75 cents to \$3.50 a barrel and steel plate rose from .01 cent to .09 cent a pound, it was clear that inflation was tightening its grip on all industrial activity of the country and would soon bring it to a halt. The inevitable collapse came more rapidly than the rise and was devastating in its effect on wages, profits, farm prices and industrial employment.

"We must not forget that a dollar which had the buying power of a dollar at the beginning of the last war was worth only 40 cents at the end of post-war inflation. Is the Congress ready to say today that because price control makes government regulation necessary, and only because of that, the American people are ready and willing to abandon price control and assume the responsibility for depreciating the American dollar after the war is won?

Must Keep Faith

"American workers are placing a large proportion of their savings—savings which often they can ill afford—into War Bonds, for which they expect to receive full value, dollar for dollar, when the war is over. Is it not the responsibility of Congress to make

Nazis Lengthen Work-day In Conquered Holland

Recent reports from occupied Holland reveal that the Nazis have sharply increased the hours of workers there.

The "normal" work week for road and transport workers has been set at 55 hours, and actual working hours are much longer, according to a message from the "underground." The work week for truck drivers has been fixed at 60 hours.

Farm work has been raised to 58 hours, excluding lunch, a Dutch paper in Groningen reported some months ago.

During the last harvest the Nazi "Bureau for Aid to Children in Wartime" ruled that children of grade school age could work up to 10 hours a day on farms.

These figures really represent a minimum work week. Actually hours are longer still, especially since the Nazis have been rushing the work on their coastal fortifications to completion.

In the beginning of the occupation period, many Dutch employers decreased the working hours of their employees to keep them busy so they would not be sent to Germany for forced labor. The Nazis soon detected this, however, and issued a decree stipulating that no industrial or commercial enterprise could work its employees less than 48 hours.

This made lay-offs necessary in some plants, and those left without jobs were snapped up by the Nazis for work in the Reich—unless they beat the Nazis to the punch by "diving under." About 300,000 Dutch workers have gone into hiding in the underground to escape the Nazi labor procurers.

sure that this wartime trust is kept and that the worth of every War Bond purchased by every American citizen is fully safeguarded not only before victory but after the victory as well?

"In addition to War Savings Bonds, a large proportion of war workers' earnings has been put into individual savings. In 1943 savings of individuals and small business savings (excluding corporate savings but including unincorporated business savings) amounted to nearly thirty-eight billion dollars as compared with only four billion dollars in 1940. These are the only existing post-war reserves of individuals and small businesses. If price control is not maintained in the period immediately following the war, these savings will be wiped out by inflation.

"Mustering out pay for soldiers pensions to invalids and their dependents, unemployment benefits, old-age benefits—these and similar provisions that Congress has made to spell security to soldiers and workers alike will be rendered meaningless only because we had neither foresight nor the courage to extend price control beyond the duration of the war. * * *

Effective Control or None at All

"The drive against continued price control does not take the form of open opposition to the price control itself. Every worker, every housewife, every soldier's wife is so deeply convinced that price control is necessary to protect the budget on which rests their livelihood that no enemy of price control has dared come out and attack it openly. Instead, the drive is on to make price control unworkable and ineffective through piecemeal technical changes, complicated enough to escape the understanding of the ordinary man on the street. Ineffective price control is worse than no price control at all. * * *

"Would Breed Chaos"

"It has been urged that price control be broken up among a number of agencies in place of the single and co-ordinated controls now placed in the hands of O.P.A. This would breed chaos. Jurisdictional conflicts among agencies would stymie every effort to agree on policy.

"Of course, these proposals frankly admit that a single-purpose agency, like the Petroleum Administration, can be more easily stampeded by direct pressure from within into an increase in the price of oil. * * * Price control must be kept as nearly equitable to all concerned as it is humanly possible. But, above all it must be kept within a single agency, the O.P.A., with a single and clearly defined responsibility for its policies and its actions.

"It is my opinion that within the past year the Office of Price Administration has greatly gained in the confidence, not only of labor, but also all consumers and industry and business as well. * * *

Labor Insists on Continued Price Control

"* * * Labor is alive to the price control issue and is aroused to meet it from coast to coast. The American Federation of Labor convention held in Boston last October voted unanimously to extend the Price Control Act and urged appropriation of sufficient funds for the enforcement of price control and rationing.

Demand from Pacific Coast

"Just one example of local response—from the West Coast, from which no witnesses were brought because of the distance. Last January the entire labor movement in northern California met through chosen representatives for a thorough discussion of cost-of-living and price-control problems. Resolutions adopted following this conference by every central labor union in every city and town in northern California called for continuation and effective enforcement of price control with dollars-and-cents price ceilings on specific commodities. They have asked

(Continued on Next Page)

NOTABLE ARGUMENT BY GREEN IN SUPPORT OF PRICE CONTROL

(Continued from Page Five)

that a program of price subsidies be continued and expanded in order to assure uninterrupted application of effective price control on food products and other essential cost of living items. They have urged the American Federation of Labor to make it clear to Congress that unimpaired continuation of price control is unanimously demanded by millions of workers in that area.

"Similar actions have been taken or are being taken up and down the West Coast, in the Southwest, in the South, in the East and in the North, as a vast demonstration by representatives of labor that they are keeping close watch on policies and decisions which will vitally effect their economic status.

Servicemen Interested

"At the present time the American Federation of Labor has nearly 1,400,000 of its members in the armed services. From communications received from many of these men we are able to establish a representative cross-section of opinion prevailing among the personnel of our armed forces with regard to price control and rationing.

"On the basis of this information received from men in all branches of service I report that continuation of price control and rationing while the nation is at war and during the period of readjustment following the war is favored and demanded with striking unanimity by soldiers sailors, marines and all others in our fighting forces. There is a deep-seated conviction on the part of America's fighters that price control must not be weakened. * * *

Saving the People's Money

"Control of prices on materials and equipment produced for the use of our armed forces means control of the cost of the war to the American people. According to Price Administrator Chester Bowles, operation of price control has meant a saving to our procurement agencies on munitions and other war contracts of nearly \$65,000,000,000. * * *

"There are those who say that this is a theoretical figure—that this saving is purely imaginary. That this saving is real can be demonstrated by measuring the pressures on the part of particular producers and groups of producers to secure price increases sufficient to allow their own special share in this saving to be transferred to them in the form of price profit.

Clothing As an Example

"Let me cite an example: An urgent price control problem of today and for the immediate future has arisen with regard to price of clothing. * * * Clothing constitutes an important part of the average worker's living cost. Out of every ten dollars spent on essentials of living, about \$1.25 is spent on garments. The price of clothing has gone up about 35 per cent since August 1939. * * *

"The important point is, however, that compared with the clothes he bought then, the clothes the

worker can buy now are far inferior in quality and wear out much sooner. So that actually the annual budget for comparable clothes may well be nearly double of what it was before the war.

Low-Priced Goods Vanish

"That is not all. The most important fact to which special attention must be given is that the low-priced goods which the worker needs most are rapidly disappearing from the market. The wage earner is thus forced to buy the high priced luxury goods although low-cost goods, if he could get them, would better satisfy his requirements. This situation is most serious in the case of work shirts overalls, children's clothes, knit underwear and many outer garments.

"Textile manufacturers producing cloth for work shirts and other branches of the textile industry have actually curtailed production in order to force a price increase.

"These increases in price are demanded in the face of constantly expanding profits. In the case of chambray for work shirts, three large manufacturers who produced more than three-fourths of the country's entire supply of chambray in 1942 through curtailment of their production succeeded in securing an increase from 16 to 17 cents per yard, granted them on March 23 of this year. The combined profits before taxes of these three companies rose from \$1,500,000 in 1939 to \$19,300,000 in 1943, an increase of more than twelve times.

Favors Reasonable Profits

"No one proposes that price control should be administered in such a way as to deprive a manufacturer of a reasonable return on his investment. But it is untenable that price control should be tailored to conceal the deformities of war profiteering in the prices of cost-of-living essentials.

"Reasonable profit on investment is essential to the operation of business enterprise. Confiscatory administration of price control which denies a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer his reasonable return would be strongly opposed by the American Federation of Labor. With this in mind, I must say in all fairness that during recent months the most publicized and most violent claims of undue hardship resulting from price ceilings have come from quarters in which wartime profiteering was most flagrant. At the same time specific instances indicate that requests for just and proper relief have resulted in speedy and satisfactory adjustment of O.P.A. procedures and regulations.

Corporation Earnings

"Labor cannot be silent about brazen wartime profiteering in all branches of industry and trade and which is passed over in knowing silence in all public policy discussions of economic stabilization. Has not the Senate investigating committee headed by Senator Truman brought out the fact that while the bulk of

war business has been given to 100 corporations, only 9 of these have been free of excessive profits in 1942? Has not the Truman Committee shown that for the remaining 91 corporations war profits reached all the way from 25 to 600 times normal peacetime profit? * * *

Testimony of Expert

"Mr. Randolph Paul, for many years tax adviser and general counsel to the U. S. Treasury Department, has stated:

"After paying taxes and all other charges, corporation profits during 1943 and 1944 alone will be three times average profits, after taxes, during the period 1936 to 1939, inclusive. Furthermore, these corporations, after paying taxes and dividends and greatly increasing the salaries of their officials, have already accumulated from their war profits more than twelve billions of undistributed profits.

"If we add the tax refunds to the undistributed profits, we will find these big concerns will have a post-war nest-egg of 57½ billion dollars."

"On the side of civilian commodities we find biggest profit reports coming from the businesses most directly related to the supply of essential cost-of-living commodities. In the case of food, profit reports of leading meat packers, canners, food chains and processors. In textiles, wearing apparel and clothing manufacturers, wholesalers and chain distributors have shown increased returns many times in excess of their own peacetime profit standard. * * *

Campaign Against Rent Control

"One of the most powerful campaigns waged to weaken the O.P.A. is the current attack on rent control. Amendments have been strongly pressed by real estate boards, and will continue to be pressed to render rent control completely ineffective. The select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate executive agencies, better known as the 'Smith committee,' has been pressed into sponsorship of these amendments. Rent control must be maintained intact. Its operation must not be weakened.

"Today O.P.A. rent control extends to over 14,000,000 rented quarters in all important urban areas. Rents constitute about a fifth of the average worker's living costs. It is one of the most important parts of economic stabilization. * * *

Proposals Outlined

"On behalf of the American Federation of Labor I ask the committee to give favorable consideration and to recommend to Congress—

"1. Extension of the Price Control Act without change for two years after the war.

"2. Congressional support of increased appropriation for effective enforcement of price and rent control.

"3. Provision of subsidies essential to continued price stability of key cost of living commodities.

"4. A restoration of the relationships between prices and wages which existed September 15, 1942, as absolutely essential to make the law work equitably and build the morale of American workers to the highest degree of efficiency."

Service Flag for Merchant Fleet Men

Display of authorized service flags by families of American merchant marine officers and men will be encouraged and facilitated, the War Shipping Administration announces.

The flag shows a white star or stars, on a rectangular blue field, corresponding to the number of merchant seamen in the immediate family. In the quarter of the blue field nearest the staff end and above the star or stars is a white broadside silhouette of a Victory ship. Printed on, or applied to, the extreme outside edges of the blue field is a continuous gold-colored rope with a figure eight knot in the center of the free end of the flag.

Home Loan Advice



Before buying a home, consult The San Francisco Bank.

If you need a loan on your home, write or call any of our 7 banking offices and ask about our lending service.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK
SAVINGS Inc. Feb. 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. TRUST
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SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK

State Federation Requests Tenth Regional War Labor Board to Revise Wage Bracket Procedure

Marshalling overpowering evidence that the procedure followed by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board in establishing brackets is out of line with the National Board policy and that this has been narrowed down to suffocating limits by the Wage Stabilization Division, which has usurped the Board's authority in becoming the policy-making and administrative body in applying these brackets, the California State Federation of Labor presented a 65-page brief and argued its position before the Tenth Regional War Labor Board and a packed audience on Thursday of last week. In spite of the, at times, technical nature of the criticism submitted by the Federation, the interest of the unusually well attended meeting of the board never lagged.

For "White Collar" Workers

The hearing by the board was held in reference to wage "brackets" proposed by the Wage Stabilization Division for "white collar" employees. A five-year time-progression plan was compounded by this division which would have doomed the office workers of California to the same dismal, starvation levels as other "five-year plans" have done to workers in other lands. That the wages proposed for the clerical workers were completely out of line was demonstrated by the Federation, which submitted the results of comprehensive surveys conducted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the San Francisco Civil Service Commission and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company—all of which were much higher than what the planners of the board recommended.

In addition to attacking this five-year plan, the Federation requested the Tenth Regional Board to eliminate its "star chamber" method in establishing wage brackets, and to revise its whole statistical and judgment procedure when planning these wage rates.

The Federation submitted ten proposals for the board's consideration, requesting that these proposals be applied in order to correct deviations of policy which the Regional Board has committed in regard to the whole question of establishing wage brackets.

Calls for Democratic Procedure

One of the principal complaints made was that the Tenth Regional Board has relinquished its function of being a policy-making body and delegated the exercise of such power to the staff of the board, not formally but actually. It is contended that the tripartite bracket committee has not functioned as it should, and that this is contrary to the National Board's policy; also, that if wage brackets are to be established on an equitable basis and be truly representative of the stable and tested going rates, it is impossible to achieve this aim without the democratic procedure of panel hearings where evidence, data, and recommendations of what procedure to follow can be properly heard and subsequent recommendations made to the board as a whole.

The Federation is mindful of the great amount of opposition to wage brackets that has been manifested among its various affiliated unions, and its officials declare they are going to continue fighting for these reforms until some tangible results are obtained.

Building Trades Official Explains Pact with C.I.O.

Howard McSpeden, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, denied that any agreement had been entered into by that organization and the C.I.O. Industrial Council of New York to end jurisdictional strife in the construction industry. The C.I.O. has no unions operating in the construction field in New York, McSpeden pointed out.

He explained that the agreement, which was misinterpreted in the press, refers only to work in shipyards and certain war plants where A.F.L. construction men may be employed along with C.I.O. production workers. In those cases, the agreement is designed to prevent strikes or work stoppages resulting from any conflicts that may arise between the union organizations.

Win P. G. and E. Poll

The National Labor Relations Board this week announced that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A.F.L.) has been selected as bargaining agent by a majority of office and clerical employees in the Coast Valleys division of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Schools' Waste Paper Drive

San Francisco school children, who have already been responsible for collecting more than a million pounds of waste paper, this week will attempt to better their past record as a result of the offer made by the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association to present awards for top-ranking schools at the close of the last seven weeks of the current school term. This week opened the schools' "Victory Paper Push," with all schools, including elementary, junior high, high school and parochial schools participating.

Preliminary plans, relating to the awards, call for an impressive banner, comparable to the Army-Navy "E" or "M" awards, to go to all schools meeting their quota.

School for Employees of Restaurant Industry

Notice has been received by the Northern California Union Health Committee from Dr. J. C. Geiger, Director of the San Francisco Department of Public Health, that preliminary arrangements are being made to comply with certain suggestions embodied in the resolution of the committee adopted April 18 at a luncheon meeting and reported on in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION.

The Department of Public Health will conduct a school for employees of the restaurant industry beginning Tuesday, May 16, at 10:30 a. m., in the Health Center Building, 101 Grove street.

A one-hour lecture per week by recognized authorities in their fields, for a period of five weeks, will be arranged, covering the following subjects: "Food Spoilage and Food Poisoning," "Restaurant Sanitation," "The Destruction of Vitamins in Cooking," "Meat Inspection," and "Public Health Activities in Food Purveying in War Work." Practical demonstrations will be included.

Group or individual registrations may be made by telephoning Underhill 4701, Local 14, 15 or 16, or by mail or in person to A. B. Crowley, Room 212, 101 Grove street. Registration, however, is not essential for those wishing to attend.

First Mrs.: "Does your husband talk in his sleep?"
Second Mrs.: "No, and it's terribly exasperating. He just grins."

Recommendations of Labor Council on Propositions

Appearing in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, on page 10 of this issue, is a partial report of the Council's law and legislative committee on the propositions to be voted upon at the May election. It is only a partial report from the committee, which held a joint meeting with the committee of the Building Trades Council, and was scheduled to hold another meeting last night (Thursday) to consider the proposals yet remaining on its agenda. However, the Labor Council adopted the recommendation of its law and legislative committee as thus far presented. Read the report and thus become familiar with the Council's recommendations.

SCHOOL CREDITS FOR PART-TIME WORK

Nearly two score San Francisco high school girls are receiving school credit for filling part-time positions as telephone operators at the switchboards and in the accounting offices of The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Lyle M. Brown, division manager for the company, reports. After four hours in the classroom, the girls serve four hours each day helping to handle the tremendous volume of wartime telephone calls, and in the other office work assignments.

Patronize the firms advertising in the LABOR CLARION.



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Distinctive designs; dependable quality; splendid values—characteristic of the offerings throughout our entire store.
A YEAR to pay, the Lachman way.

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It's with Southern Pacific . . . and it's a job which best fits your ability and your personal ideas of the work you'd like to do. Because it's one of a hundred *kinds* of jobs. You have your choice. Maybe you're a machinist or carpenter or an ex-railroader—an experienced man. Maybe you're unskilled or semi-skilled. That isn't so important. The big thing to remember is, that this is a *railroad* job . . . that it's "got something" other jobs don't always have—the interest and excitement that goes with railroading. It's a job with a permanent company . . . with people you'll like. A job with opportunity to get ahead . . . a job you can really respect. S.P. needs men for all mechanical crafts . . . needs inexperienced men too, as helpers or shop workers . . . men for every imaginable kind of job. If you're sincere in wanting a better-than-ordinary job, we'd like to talk to you. Liberal age limits. New, higher railroad wages. Railroad pass privileges. Fine pension plan. All the things that make a good job good.

See or write

S. P. Employment Office

33 California Street, San Francisco
(Open 'til 9 P. M., Mon. thru Fri.)
Other points, see your local S.P. Agent

GOOD FOOD

ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT

OPEN ALL NIGHT

HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR STREET, corner of Turk
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ELECTRIC VENTILATION

OUR OWN BAKERY

SPEEDY SERVICE

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Report of the canvassing board upon the proposition submitted to referendum vote of the membership on April 5 shows the proposal to hold a convention this year has carried by a vote of 22,490 to 20,217—a majority for of 2273. This means that the convention will convene in Grand Rapids, Mich., on August 19. San Francisco Typographical Union at its regular meeting on April 16 decided against nomination of candidates for delegates this year because of the difficulties it is certain will be faced in obtaining transportation and accommodations for delegates in the convention city. It is not known how many other locals took similar action. The law of No. 21 provides that nominations shall be made at the April meeting. The canvass of the vote was made on April 15 the day before our meeting, and the membership was not aware that the proposition had carried, the official notice not arriving here until April 24.

Henry Heidelberg, who has been in poor health for the past five months and for more than a month has been confined at St. Mary's hospital, was last week reported to be in a critical condition. Reports from his home early this week, however, were that he was convalescing and that his condition shows much improvement.

Troubled with his eyes for some time, G. E. Kellogg of the *Call-Bulletin* proofroom resigned on completion of last week's work, announcing he had decided the best remedy for his eyes was to remain away from printing until their condition has returned to normal. James L. Buck fell heir to the proof desk left vacant by Mr. Kellogg.

Death came on Tuesday, April 18, to Louis J. O'Brien, a member of the *Examiner* chapel for the past ten years. In bad health for some time, deceased had announced his decision to retire from the trade the first of the month and his pension application had been approved at the last meeting of the union, two days before his death. Born in Dublin, Ireland, he was 65 years of age, and first joined the Typographical Union in Pittsburgh in 1901. He had been a continuous member of San Francisco union for thirty-five years. For a number of years he had been active in union affairs, and had served on the entertainment committee at the time San Francisco entertained the international convention, in 1911. Surviving are his wife, Flora Elizabeth, and two stepdaughters, Mrs. Helen Zebley and Mrs. Mildred Raphael. Requiem high mass was celebrated on Thursday, April 20 at St. Thomas the Apostle's church. Interment was at Holy Cross cemetery.

On Monday this office received announcement in an artistically printed brochure that the printing firm of L'Esperance & Sivertson will in the future be known as L'Esperance, Sivertson & Beran. Chris Beran, who needs no introduction to San Francisco advertisers, has now become a member of this print-

ing establishment. "It is with a genuine feeling of pride that we now make the announcement of his becoming a member of our firm, and we are sure that our clients will welcome the added facilities of craftsmanship and service that this new arrangement makes possible," declare his partners.

In alighting from a street car on Market street last Friday morning, C. N. Tracy of the Schwartz Printing Company was thrown to the pavement and received fractures of his leg in two places. He was given emergency treatment and transferred to the Potrero hospital, where he is now confined in Ward B.

Another of our members who became involved in an accident this week is E. C. Mann, who last Monday was struck by an auto at Sixth and Market streets. He received a badly bruised hand, and a cut over his left eye which necessitated four stitches.

A letter to Chairman Guy Todd of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel from a friend of Ralph Turrentine member of the chapel reported missing in action over the African front, gives additional information on Lieutenant Turrentine. The letter states the flight commander reported Ralph's plane was seen to collide with an enemy and that no parachute was noted. In the thick of battle, however, no one saw the final outcome of the collision. They were over enemy territory at the time, and search was made after capture of this sector for a grave bearing his name, but none was found.

Lloyd Galloway, son of T. F. ("Tom") Galloway of the Griffin Bros. chapel, who about three years ago developed an infection in his knee which sent him to a hospital, and brought about a condition which required many blood transfusions, is able now to get about at his home with the aid of a crutch. Some time ago Lloyd penned a letter to President Roosevelt, describing his case, which brought presidential authorization for use of sulfa drugs. Immediate and continued improvement in his condition has been the result, and he has gained fifteen pounds since this new treatment was started.

Approval of the \$3 per week increase for Sacramento commercial printers was handed down under date of April 11, a copy of same being received here late last week. This approval brings the Sacramento scale to \$14.250 per hour, or a minimum day scale of \$57 per week. This is \$1.50 per week below the San Francisco scale recently approved by the Regional Board and now awaiting decision in Washington.

Paul Bush of the Atthowe & Co. chapel writes from "somewhere in England." He states his greatest pleasure since arriving in England was when he ran across "a stray LABOR CLARION," and learned that Paul Coontz, with whom he had served his apprenticeship, was stationed in Africa. He says he is anxious to receive more copies of the LABOR CLARION.

Forgetfulness on the part of printing employers of the fact that co-operation on their part is necessary in order that officers of the unions and of the Allied Printing Trades Council may comply with laws of their unions, which provide that every effort shall be used to bring work into offices entitled to use of the Allied label and keep this work in label offices, is responsible to a large extent for additional unnecessary burdens being heaped upon these officials. In many instances it is found that printing circulated in our jurisdiction which does not exhibit the union label could very well have carried the label had not either the employer or the union member who performed the work on the job neglected to insert this mark of good printing.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

Strictly Independent

Large 'Salary' Boost—Yes! Small 'Wage' Boost—No!

Many a union has had its request for increases in wages turned down by the Wage Stabilization Division of the War Labor Board, even though its members have not received the increase permitted by the Little Steel formula, on the pretext that they were already receiving high wages and that such increases would tend to be inflationary and would destabilize wages in the community.

The organized labor movement is gravely disturbed by the fact that the practices of the Wage Stabilization Division in such cases differ radically from the practices of the Salary Stabilization Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which has authority increases in salary of individuals with salaries over \$5000 per year and professional and supervisory personnel with salaries of less than \$5000 per year.

The records of the Salary Stabilization Unit are declared to be replete with cases where approval has been granted for increases amounting to \$5000 per year and more, such as an increase from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per year. Yet the Wage Stabilization Division will deny an increase of 10 cents per hour, which amounts to a little over \$200 per year, on the grounds that such an increase would be inflationary.

A recent report of the Salary Stabilization Unit to a congressional committee shows that about 80 per cent of the applications submitted to it have been approved. This is the direct opposite of the results in the Wage Stabilization Division, where it is said probably only 20 per cent of the applications are approved. In addition, this report shows that the Salary Stabilization Unit will allow as much as a 15 per cent "merit" increase for each year.

The labor movement is deeply concerned with this discrimination against wage earners and moves are being made to find out why Mr. Vinson considers an increase of 10 cents per hour inflationary, while an increase of \$5000 per year can have his blessing.

Montgomery Ward Taken Over

With the aid of a detachment of troops, the Government took possession of the Chicago units of the huge Montgomery Ward & Co. concern last Wednesday night, after previous efforts to enforce a presidential order to seize the firm's facilities had failed. The action through the military was taken following the refusal of the firm's management to comply with an order from President Roosevelt to extend a contract with a C.I.O. union. The President's order resulted after the firm also had declined to abide by a W.L.B. ruling to the same effect.

WOMEN CAN AID HERE

Women are needed by the Red Cross to aid in making sandwiches for servicemen from 9 a. m. to 12 noon Saturdays. Volunteers can report ready for work at canteen headquarters, 450 Gough street.

Training classes in Red Cross Home Nursing, undertaken to offer homemakers practical nursing instruction, are slated with schedule of special evening standard training sessions to start next Monday, May 1. Classes, beginning May 1 will meet from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. at the Women's Athletic Club, 640 Sutter street. A second section will start May 2, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., at 1442 Market street. Course work includes training in disease prevention and recognition. Registration may be made by telephone, mail or by calling in person at Home Nursing offices, 1136 Eddy street, (Walnut 9245).

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The greater number of members of M.T.D.U. and "Maiders International" unions are the most docile-minded, boss-controlled of any of the printing trades, and probably of other unions. This accusation is made, not in fear of attempt at contradiction, but inviting it.

W. C. Weaver, president of Indianapolis Mailers' Union is secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U. and "M.I.U." W. Weisman of Cincinnati is president of the "M.I.U." It is generally believed Tom Martin of Cleveland "pulls the political strings" behind the officialdom of the M.I.U. The treasuries of neither organization possess funds to pay benefits. A member of the M.I.U. has no standing in the I.T.U., while the officers of the M.T.D.U. and the M.I.U. receive "the honors and amalluments thereunto appartaining," the working members "pay the freight" in dues and assessments.

Now that an I.T.U. referendum has carried (22,490 in favor to 20,217 against) for resuming holding I.T.U. connections, the M.T.D.U. will hold another of its farcial conventions one week in advance of the I.T.U. convention, which will be held in Grand Rapids, beginning August 17.

A press dispatch last week announced that Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, had been notified by W. C. Weaver, president, Indianapolis Mailers' Union, that members of that union would not handle the 450,000 copies of the May issue of the *International Teamster*. Weaver asserted that Tobin had repudiated a contract with the mailers by forcing members of the union employed by him to withdraw and affiliate with the A. F. of L.'s Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union. That accusation seems strange, for Daniel J. Tobin always has been recognized as a staunch believer in and also an international officer who has practiced living up to contracts, either verbal or written. The same cannot be said of certain members of Indianapolis Mailers' Union.

The better plan would have been for members of that union to have mailed the *International Teamster*, and any disputes between the two parties be left to settlement by conciliatory methods. It was the Indianapolis Mailers' Union which "struck" the *Typographical Journal* a few years ago on flimsy excuses. The real reason for that "strike," however, as it turned out later, was because that union could not dictate to the editor of the *Journal*, Secretary-Treasurer Randolph, concerning the mailing of the *Journal*. The politicians of the Indianapolis union charged the stencils of mailing list of the *Journal* were handled by "scab" mailers, although the then mailer of the *Journal* held a card in Chicago union, paying dues to Secretary-Treasurer Randolph. That same mailer is now a member of the Indianapolis union. Secretary-Treasurer Randolph refused, and rightly so, to consent to have members of Indianapolis union cut a new stencil list for the *Journal*, which would have run into big money. Randolph then obtained men from Detroit Mailers' Union to mail the *Journal* from I.T.U. headquarters.

Elmer Brown, nominated for second vice-president of the I.T.U., in announcing his acceptance of same in the April *Typographical Journal*, makes a timely observation. He says "*** Another question which must be solved is the mailer controversy. Most members have forgotten what the quarrel is about. Through mutual trust this field should be harmoniously settled."

Efforts are now being made to train Maurice M. Michelson to learn to walk again, his leg muscles

having become weakened by his long confinement in bed; otherwise his condition is reported as improved.

William D. Williams is still confined at Mount Zion hospital. Doctors have reported his lung ailment a rare one, but few cases of that nature being known. He has been given three blood transfusions, tubes have been inserted to drain puss from his lung and he has had a flushing of the injured section of his lung. Strong hopes are held by doctors for his recovery.

ASK ELECTION LAW REVISION

Legislation to revise the election laws to permit minority party participation in the 1944 elections should be included in the agenda for the special legislative session in May, it was requested of Governor Warren in a letter made public by the Socialist party of California last week.

GIRLS, WATCH OUT FOR THIS ONE!

Office workers and executives are warned by the Better Business Bureau to be on the lookout for an itinerant peddler who is black-marketing hosiery at exorbitant prices, claiming that it is made of nylon. Women have paid as high as \$6 per pair for the hosiery, only to discover that it is not nylon.

NEW P. G. AND E. PLANT

Formal dedication ceremonies, at noon tomorrow (Saturday), will place in operation the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's new 214,477-horsepower hydroelectric project on the Pitt river in Shasta county. The entire project, just completed at a cost of more than \$25,000,000, required two years and ten months to build, and includes a diversion dam, and two tunnels totalling 5.33 miles.

PRESSMEN'S BOND PURCHASES

Joseph C. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, has advised the labor section of the War Finance Division that the union has purchased War Bonds aggregating \$5,495,649.92. The report shows that \$147,353.08 of this amount was purchased in the last month. Treasury officials have congratulated the union on the continuous and progressive War Bond campaign it has conducted.

Shipyard In-Plant Food Facilities

Delegate Thomas White of Warehousemen's Union No. 860, and a member of the Bay Cities Metal Trades' Council committee which has been zealous in forwarding plans for in-plant food facilities at the Bay area shipyards, made report to the Labor Council last week that funds have now been allocated for the purpose. Delegate White's report followed the arrival here of Daniel S. Ring, Director of Labor Relations for the Maritime Commission. The assurances gained by the members of the Metal Trades Council committee from that official were grounds upon which the encouraging and highly pleasing report was made to the Labor Council on behalf of the group which has persisted, and with great patience, over a long period of time toward securing proper food facilities for the shipyard workers.

The U. S. Maritime Commission has authorized a Liberty ship to be named in honor of Thomas J. Lyons, late president of the New York State Federation of Labor. The ship will be launched at Jacksonville, Fla.,



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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
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Office:
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Chance to Volunteer for Duty in Vital War Work

The U. S. Coast Guard is presenting to the employers and to workers in industry a problem that is deserving of consideration, and aid in solving, from a patriotic standpoint.

In all major ports, which of course includes San Francisco, the Coast Guard is charged with the duty of protecting ships and port facilities from sabotage, espionage and fire. Thousands of regular Coast Guardsmen on this duty are urgently needed to operate landing boats for convoy duty and other naval activities for which they have been trained.

Releases Trained Men

To release these trained men for combat duty, Volunteer Port Security Forces have been organized in the Coast Guard Reserve. In this force, civilians serve two six-hour watches per week, without pay, after attending a short training course. Uniforms, arms and all equipment are furnished without cost to the volunteers. Hundreds already serve in the San Francisco regiment.

Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, U.S.N., recently addressed all large companies in San Francisco, stressing the need for many more men for day watches; midnight to 6 a. m.; 6 a. m. to noon; and noon to 6 p. m. These are hours which few men have free; so Admiral Greenslade asked the companies to permit men to serve on company time, without loss of pay.

Employers and Workers Co-operate

It is learned that some employers having a large force of workers, and being desirous of co-operating in this vital war work, have encouraged their employees to join the Volunteer Port Security Forces, releasing a limited number of men and continuing their pay for one or two six-hour watches. Willing, also, to do their part, numbers of union members have volunteered for the Coast Guard on their regular days off or for day or night duty during the hours they are not employed in their regular occupations. President Shelley of the Labor Council is a member of this group of volunteers. Contact the Coast Guard Reserve headquarters for information in detail if you are in a position to render this vital service to the war effort.

Postal Clerks' Overtime Wage

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks is working for passage of a bill, now pending in Congress, granting time and a half for work over forty hours a week by postal employees. Their present overtime scale is no different from that for hours within the 40-hour week. The national wage-hour statute has established time and a half generally as a basis for overtime wages, so why should postal employees not have the same consideration?

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S. F. Labor Council

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, April 21, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Casket Workers No. 94—Claude Thomas. Electrical Workers No. B-1245—Marvin L. Larsen, C. Kastendieck, W. V. Penders. Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, April 21.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined by the committee and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications, the committee recommended that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484—Harold F. Murphy. Municipal Park Employees No. 311—James Symes. Printing Pressmen No. 24—S. P. Kane. Recommendation adopted.

Communications—Filed: From Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders and Loftsmen No. 1149, extending invitation to all delegates of the Council to attend their house-warming in the afternoon and evening of Saturday, April 22, at 115 Broadway, Oakland. Thomas F. Neblett, chairman, Tenth Regional War Labor Board, acknowledging receipt of our resolution, dated March 27, with reference to "wage bracket" procedure of the National War Labor Board. The following acknowledged receipt of our letter and resolution regarding the employment of enlisted men in U. S. Government post offices: William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; U. S. Senator Downey; George C. Danfield, secretary, National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires. C. J. Haggerty, secretary, California State Federation of Labor, inclosing a synopsis of the Smith-Connally bill, known as the War Labor Disputes Act. J. R. McGrath, chief assistant clerk, City and County of San Francisco, inclosing copy of proposed charter amendment designed to make the Board of Education elective rather than appointive; this matter will be considered by the Board of Supervisors' judiciary committee on Room 228, City Hall, on Thursday, April 27, at 4 p. m. Bevins Austin, campaign director, San Francisco War Chest, acknowledging receipt of our check covering contributions.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees, and ordered paid.

Donations: To American Red Cross—Barbers No. 148, \$10; Bartenders No. 41, \$500 (sent direct); Beauticians No. 12, \$10; Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, \$10 (members donated at their places of

employment this year); Cap Makers No. 9, \$5; Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$24; Millinery Workers No. 40, \$543.43; Moving Picture Operators No. 162, \$510; United Garment Workers No. 131, \$50; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, \$15. San Francisco War Chest—Cap Makers No. 9, \$17.50; Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$48; Millinery Workers No. 40, \$2 (final payment on collections); Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, \$375 (representing their sixth payment on their pledge); Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, \$5.20.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, requesting strike sanction against Buckingham & Hecht Shoe Manufacturing Company.

Resolution: A resolution was introduced by Musicians No. 6 asking that the Council go on record as indorsing the action of Representative Knudson of Minnesota in seeking reduction of the so-called cabaret tax from 30 per cent to 10 per cent; motion, that the resolution be adopted; carried unanimously. (See resolution in full in another column of this paper.)

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee—(Meeting held April 18.) Called to order at 8 p. m. The following were present from the Labor Council committee: Art Dougherty, C. H. King, Clarence Walsh, Arthur Hare, George Hayward, Harry Ritchie; absent: Jack Spalding. The committee organized, elected Clarence Walsh chairman, and C. H. King secretary. The following members of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council law and legislative committee augmented our committee, forming a joint meeting: Reed Stoney and Jack L. Hogg. The joint committee then proceeded to discuss the proposed charter amendments to be voted in the special election May 16, 1944. PROPOSITION No. 1 ("Acquisition of the operative properties—Market Street Railway Company.") This was laid over until the next meeting of the committee, April 27. The committee asked that all interested parties appear on that evening. The committee believes it would be advisable that representatives of the City of San Francisco, or the Mayor, be invited. Also, representatives of the two carmen's unions to appear. PROPOSITION No. 2 ("Military Leaves of Absence.") Committee unanimously concurs in Proposition No. 2 and asks organized labor to vote "Yes" on this proposition. (Captain Quigley of the Police Department makes explanation on this.) PROPOSITION No. 3 ("Transfer of Disabled Members of the Military Service.") Committee unanimously concurs in Proposition No. 3 and asks organized labor to vote "Yes" on this proposition. (Captain Quigley of the Police Department makes explanation on this.) PROPOSITION No. 4 ("Providing for Additional Compensation to Certain Members of the Fire Department for the Duration of the War and Six Months Thereafter.") Committee takes no action. Laid over until meeting of Thursday, April 27. The secretary of the Labor Council is requested to send a communication to the representatives of the Fire Department to appear before the committee on April 27. PROPOSITION No. 5 ("Authorizing Fire Commission to Allow Members of the Uniformed Forces to Work on Their Days Off and During Vacation Periods and to Be Compensated Therefor.") Same action taken as above in No. 4. PROPOSITION No. 6 ("Stabilization of Hours for Members of the Police Department and Providing that Police Commission Shall Have Power to Require Additional Service from Members of the Department and to Allow Compensation or Time Off Therefor.") Discussed by Captain Quigley of the Police Department. Committee unanimously moved to indorse the resolution, and ask organized labor to vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 6. Committee then discussed a proposed charter amendment, Section No. 134, which has for its purpose the election of the members of the Board of Education. Amendment was presented to the committee by Mr. Ivan Flamm, of the Municipal Civil Service Association and Mr. Grover O'Connor, attorney for the above Association. Also, Brothers Tom C. Shaughnessy and John Lally of Steamfitters No. 509 spoke in behalf of this charter amendment. The matter was discussed with the above parties at great length. The joint law and legislative committees then voted unanimously to indorse the amendment and that organized conduct a vigorous campaign for its adoption in the November election.

Technical Engineers Join Union Label Department

Secretary-Treasurer Ornburn of the Union Label Trades Department announces that President Foster J. Pratt of the International Federation of Technical Engineers Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had notified him that his organization had decided to become affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department.

The great demand for technical workers since Pearl Harbor has increased the union's membership manyfold. These architects, engineers and draftsmen are very vital in the planning of the entire war effort. All too little credit has been given to them for the splendid work they have done in speeding up construction and production.

"The members of the I.F.T.E.A.&D.U. wear a Service Button which designates that their services are performed by members of a labor union," said Secretary Ornburn, "and we are proud to have affiliated with our Department these technical experts with practical experience who are employed by Uncle Sam and private industry."



Reproduced herewith is the union label of the technical engineers, architects and draftsmen, which appears on drawings produced under union conditions and is required in contracts with architectural and drawing firms.

Lists of firms using this emblem can be obtained by writing to Foster J. Pratt, president, at the international union's headquarters, A.F.L. Building, Washington 1, D. C.

Messrs. Flamm and O'Connor requested that the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council send their representatives and officers to appear before the judiciary committee of the Board of Supervisors, April 27, 1944, at the city hall at 4 o'clock. The joint committee unanimously indorses the amendment and a copy of the proposed amendment is attached herewith. (See proposed amendment in full in another column of this paper.) Communication from Waitresses No. 48 (Hazel O'Brien). She is requested to appear before the committee on April 27, regarding representation of labor on the Juvenile Court. Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

New Business—Delegate White reported on the Shipyard In-Plant Food Committee of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council and their meeting with Dan Ring of the National Maritime Commission in Washington, D. C. Their plans were approved for in-plant feeding facilities for the Richmond shipyards. The plans include facilities for the four yards which will cost approximately \$750,000. Plans have already been tentatively approved for the Marinship yard, final decision to be made within a week's time. Plans have been discussed with the Moore shipyards for their maritime yard, and plans have already been approved and priorities granted on the facilities to be installed at the Western Pipe and Steel Company.

Receipts, \$3802.13; disbursements, \$8198.27.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BROADCAST ON RUSSIA

"Is the Individual Free in the Soviet Union?" will be the subject for discussion over Station KGO, San Francisco, tomorrow afternoon, April 29, at 5:15. The broadcast is the fourth in a series presented by the American Russian Institute.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Vigorous Stand by Welch for Adequate Merchant Fleet

Representative Richard J. Welch of San Francisco again struck boldly, in a recent debate in the House on the naval appropriation bill, in support of an adequate navy, and in particular of a U. S. merchant marine. It is a stand which the Fifth District representative has consistently maintained, and that meets with hearty response not only among his own constituency but also in ever-increasing numbers among those who have come to realize, even though belatedly, the essential requirements of national defense. In his House address Representative Welch said:

Mr. Chairman, the United States Navy is our first line of defense. We have had to build a navy, under the stress of war, second to none. That navy must be maintained throughout all future time in such strength as to guarantee the maintenance of peace against any and all potential enemies. This can only be accomplished by maintaining an adequate merchant marine of proportional tonnage sufficient to meet any demands of supply the Navy may require at any time.

Aid to Naval Effectiveness

"The effectiveness of the United States Navy is largely measured by the ability of our American merchant marine to maintain those lines of supply. In time of war the merchant marine becomes an integral part of the Navy. In times of peace it must be maintained at the highest possible level of efficiency and of such size as to meet any wartime condition. We cannot again afford to go through a period similar to that following the attack on Pearl Harbor waiting to build up a merchant marine or a Navy to meet wartime requirements. The speed of modern warfare will not again permit such delays.

"The American merchant marine, unlike the Navy, is a tremendous economic asset to the peacetime economy of the nation. Money spent on the maintenance of a navy in peacetime is insurance against war. Money spent on a merchant marine in peacetime is not only insurance against war, but it is also an investment in the development of our standards of living by increasing our world trade and finding markets for surplus commodities.

A Strange Situation

"It is peculiarly strange that our naval authorities have not recognized the threat to their supply lines—the American merchant marine—by the strait-jacket into which it is placed by the Civil Aeronautics Board's interpretation of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and the further threat that hangs over the American merchant marine to perpetuate this destructive legislation through H. R. 3420, the so-called Lea bill, now pending.

"If we are to have a merchant marine that can support our Navy adequately Congress must take positive action to remove the destructive restrictions now imposed by the action of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Its past action has destroyed the opportunity for the American merchant marine to successfully meet foreign competition in the post-war period, due to the fact that foreign maritime nations, with foresight and vision, are now providing for the co-ordination of air transport and surface overseas transport by the shipping companies.

"Every member of Congress knows that experience is our greatest teacher. Following World War No. 1 we scrapped a great navy in the interest of peace. That peace did not endure. Congress must not permit our merchant marine to be bartered away at a peace conference, nor should it permit the merchant marine to be destroyed by destructive legislation such as the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 or the pending Lea bill."

Buy union label goods and create a blackout in the sweatshop market.

WAR WORK RESHUFFLES POPULATION

A recent study reveals that almost five million persons have shifted from one community within the United States to another since the war began. Most of the persons changing localities were workers who moved from areas where jobs were not available to industrial centers where they could obtain war jobs.

SANTA CLARA ALUMNI HOMECOMING

The annual reunion and homecoming for the members of the Santa Clara Alumni Association will be held on the University campus, Sunday, May 7. Very Rev. Zachary J. Maher, S.J., former president of the University and now the assistant general of the Society for Jesus for America, is to be the guest speaker. The program of the day consists of mass at 12:15, followed by luncheon at 1 p. m., and the business meeting at 3 o'clock.

BEVIN THANKS AMERICAN WORKERS

The workers of America have not been fair-weather friends. They have given substantially and with true generosity to aid the workers of Britain," declared Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor and National Service, in a speech delivered at the opening of a home for women workers at Tadworth, England, built through the contributions of American organized labor. Bevin emphasized the usefulness of the projects already set up in Britain as part of the relief program of the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the A.F.L.

Favor Fourth Term

The Louisiana State Federation of Labor annual convention approved resolutions favoring the fourth term for President Roosevelt, condemning anti-labor wartime legislation, and favoring equal pay for work for women.

It also is announced that the general executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, the membership of which organization numbers over a quarter million, has given endorsements to the re-nomination and re-election of President Roosevelt.

Patronize barber shops displaying the Union Card

Deadlock in Efforts to Effect U.M.W. Reaffiliation

Negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers for reaffiliation of that union appear to have been deadlocked because of the Miners' refusal to settle the confines of their jurisdiction before being granted a new charter.

The stalemate was revealed by John L. Lewis, president of the U.M.W., who made public correspondence between him and Vice-President Daniel J. Tobin, chairman of the A.F.L. negotiating committee.

In a letter to Lewis, Vice-President Tobin pointed out that nothing could be gained by another meeting unless the United Mine Workers were prepared to change their previous opposition to the determination of the union's jurisdiction before affiliation. However, Tobin offered to arrange such a meeting before the next session of the A.F.L. executive council, which opens May 1 at Philadelphia, if Lewis thought it would be helpful.

In his reply, Lewis curtly declared his union had "no suggestions in the premises."

In Aid of Jewish Palestine Plan

William Green and Philip Murray, presidents, respectively, of the A.F.L. and C.I.O., will serve as honorary chairmen of the American Jewish Trade Union Committee for Palestine, it is announced by Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union of America, who is chairman of the committee.

Representing several hundred thousand Jewish members of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O., the committee seeks the immediate repeal of the British "White Paper" policy which ends new Jewish immigration into Palestine, and the creation of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth in Palestine.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 532 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattem, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-William Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Military Authorities to Forward Service Vote

Moving swiftly to insure the right of every eligible soldier to vote in the forthcoming election, the War Department has begun to distribute a comprehensive circular explaining features of the new law requiring immediate action and outlining the responsibilities of commanders in the vast program.

The War Department announced that so far as is practicable and compatible with military operations it would assist and encourage servicemen to vote.

Advance Preparation

Advance preparation by the Army made it possible to put the program into operation as soon as the law became operative. This included distribution throughout the service of a bulletin containing the new law. Col. Robert Cutler, Secretary of War's co-ordinator for soldier voting, declared that the Army's responsibilities under the law include delivering a postcard application to each soldier and to certain attached civilians such as Red Cross and U.S.O. workers, prior to the general election in November, and making postcard applications available to soldiers and certain attached civilians prior to primary, special and other general elections.

Duty of Commanders

Commanders, Colonel Cutler said, must give full publicity to information provided in the circular, direct the soldiers' attention to other circulars on specific primaries and elections, make postcards available to soldiers desiring them, assist in certifying signatures and in attesting oaths, and instruct the men how clearly and properly to execute their ballot applications.

In the Merchant Marine

Machinery also is being set in motion by the War Shipping Administration so that America's 125,000 merchant seamen will be able to vote in wartime elections. Rear Admiral Land, Administrator, announces.

The W.S.A., he said, is at work on schedules that will insure that all merchant seamen may be supplied with applications for ballots, envelopes and full instructions for voting procedure.

Voting, and Forwarding Ballots

A place will be provided on every ship to mark ballots and seal them in secret. Where ship schedules do not permit ballots to arrive in time, the Army and Navy will arrange for air transportation.

Information on election dates, candidates, their addresses and party affiliations, and the office for which each is running, will be transmitted to the sailors by the W.S.A. However, there is no bar to any organization or political party sending mail or publications to members of the Merchant Marine.

MILLION GARMENTS TO RUSSIANS

Almost a million garments have been shipped to Russia from Baltimore within the last few weeks, as a result of a collection drive directed by the Baltimore Federation of Labor. Members of several local unions worked at collecting, sorting and packing the garments. Over two hundred trucks, driven by members of the Truck Drivers' Union, went out on one Sunday to collect the contributions. The original goal of 500,000 garments was almost doubled.

WOMEN HOLD THIRD OF WAR JOBS

Women hold one of every three war jobs in the nation, and no major industry now excludes them from employment, O.W.I. said in a report based on findings released by several government agencies. Nevertheless, it was stated, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 additional women must be recruited by July. These will be needed chiefly for seasonal employment such as canning and agriculture and as replacements for men inducted into the armed services and other women who leave the working force.

Bookbinders' Gift to Servicemen

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders is sending 40,000 decks of playing cards to those in the armed forces, and 5000 decks to those convalescing in the hospitals throughout the United States. This gift from the Brotherhood has been made possible through the splendid co-operation on the part of its membership in voluntary contributing to this most worthy cause.

Knows "There's a War On"

You don't need to tell John A. White of Providence, R. I., "there's a war on." He probably could tell you something about that subject.

White, who is business representative of Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 57, International Union of Operating Engineers, has five sons and two brothers in the armed services, and all five of his sons are members of Local 57, which has had members of the White family on its rolls for nearly sixty years.

Two of the sons, John and Charles, are in the Navy while the other three, Ray, Robert and Daniel, are in the Army. The business representative's two brothers also are with the Army overseas, while another brother, Daniel A. White, is secretary-treasurer of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor.

Labor Council Resolution REDUCTION OF CABARET TAX

The following resolution, referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, was adopted by that body at its meeting held last Friday evening:

Whereas, The so-called cabaret tax of 30 per cent passed by Congress and which went into effect April 1 of this year has created chaos, to the extent that, far from producing greater tax returns, it has actually resulted in a great loss of revenue to the Government, and, in addition, unemployment on a vast scale has been the net gain in this ill-advised attempt to exact the last drop of blood from an overtaxed industry; and

Whereas, The realistic approach of Representative Knudson of Minnesota to correct this situation by seeking a reduction of this tax from 30 per cent to 10 per cent deserves the support not only of the musicians, actors, bartenders, cooks, waiters, culinary workers and organized labor in general, but also that of the farmers, merchants and others as well whose business it is to supply these establishments with food, beverages and other merchandise; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Central Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor go on record as heartily indorsing the action of Representative Knudson in attempting to right this great injustice to the employer and to working men and women; and be it further

RESOLVED, That William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the several heads of the various internationals involved be immediately contacted and requested to supplement the efforts of Representative Knudson in obtaining a reduction of this abortive tax from 30 per cent to 10 per cent; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Representative Knudson; Chairman Doughton of the House ways and means committee; Senator George, chairman of the Senate finance committee; Senators from the State of California and Congressmen from this district, and the presidents of all internationals whose members are affected by the levying of this tax.



Watchmakers' Union

GUARANTEE and BOND

LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM

Ask for Our Written Guarantee

O.P.A. Items Affecting Interests of Buying Public

Salvaging Used Fats

Establishment of zero ration point values for lard, shortening and salad and cooking oils will not affect the program for salvaging used household fats and retail meat dealers will continue to pay housewives two red points and 4 cents per pound for all used kitchen fats turned in. These waste fats still are urgently needed in the war program for industrial uses.

* * *

Second-Hand Gas Ranges

Specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for used gas cooking ranges, covering all sales and purchases, have been announced today by the O.P.A. The new ceilings are designed to protect consumers from paying exorbitant prices for the dwindling supply of used ranges. The new order includes sales by a consumer, who is selling his own range, as well as sales by dealers and auctioneers.

* * *

New Shoe Stamp

Airplane Stamp 2 in War Ration Book Three may be used for buying one pair of rationed shoes beginning May 1, 1944, the Office of Price Administration said today. The stamp, like Airplane Stamp 1 now valid, will continue to be good indefinitely. Announcement was made on March 3 that a new shoe ration stamp would become good on May 1, but the number of the stamp was not made known. As announced previously, Stamp 18 in War Ration Book One which has been valid for shoe buying since June 16, 1943, will expire on April 30.

* * *

Feeding at Children's Camps

Children's camps, schools and other establishments feeding children 18 years old or younger may qualify as child feeding operations even if 25 per cent of the persons served are over 18 years old, the O.P.A. announces. Previously, in order to qualify as child feeding operations, not more than 10 per cent of those fed could be over 18 years old. The change becomes effective today (April 28).

For further information in detail relating to the above-noted items, contact the O.P.A. office. However, when you phone your local board to report a violation, ask for the "Price Secretary," and save time both for yourself and for the individual at the other end of the line.

CONCRETE LANDING BARGES

Invasion barges of concrete are now being built on a mass production basis along the English coast in a program designed to conserve steel. The 128-ton craft, which are 84 feet long and 22 feet wide, are poured right at the water's edge and are launched by crane as soon as dry. The record building time thus far is seventy-four hours.

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